AFFAIRS ON THE RAPPAUANNOCK.

The Condition of the Roads Improving.

AN EARLY ADVANCE ANTICIPATED.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1863. or General Peruside was in this city te-day, as pterview with President Lincoln, Secretary Stan

It is experally believed here that all the reports that tion of the Army of the Potemae has recently the Rappulausock are without foundation in

nathingence from the Army of the Potomas's caght states that the reads are still in very had condition, although slowly improving since the constition of the sterm. It will require some time to place them in as favorable a condition as when

opposite bank of the Rappahannock. They continue throw up additional earthworks and to strengthen the ald once by digging rifle pits, &c.

A telegram from the Army of the Potomac, received a night, says that there is not anything of interest to

Our Army Correspondence

HRADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 22, 1868.

The Cause of the Delay in the Movements of the Army—The Housen of the Abaudomment of General Averill's Especii tum—the Rebi Works About Fredericksburg—The State of Our Arms-The Miseries of the March-The Prospects of

Now that the redess are they possed-concerning our prevations and designs, it may not be amiss for me to two publicity to the recent operations of this army, and the causes for the unexpected delay. Immediately upon the withdrawal of our forces from the slaughter pen of arg the shattered regiments reoccupied their d camps, as far as was practicable, and at once proceeded eralized sadly none cognizant with its condition at that be a long interval before another attempt could be ade to disiedge the enemy from his position in our front-hite all ideas relative to going into winter quarters were nselves as comfortable as possible, and viliages of mud walled huts rose as if by magic in every nook and valley. While the several commanders ere busily collecting and reorganizing their respective visions, the Quartermaster's Department was straining very nerve in the accumulation of supplies, and, not receeded in storing our depote with nearly five millions frations. New wharves were built, with long branches rastroad connecting them with the main track. Store

couses were erected in great numbers and with remarks. Se despatch, and miles of corderoy roads were contructed, over which our baggage wagons were to ansport our supplies in the coming days of mud and e. The holidays brought with them no prospect of dvance, and the New Year dawned upon us lying setly in our camps awaiting the order, "Forward. determined to send an expedition of picked nen around the enemy, via Louisa Court Ho raph lines connecting Richmond with the cotton and the supplies of the rebel army. The esfully, and in great discomfiture to the enemy. The were in good condition, the rivers low, the swamps drained of water or frozen up, and the weather was asant as could be wished. Stuart's cavalry was off na wild goose chase along our outposts, in Prince William and Sairiax, and the entire country along the proposed oute of our expedition was free from rebel forces. Genthe 30th of December, drove the rebel pickets from the river, captured a number of prisoners, and prepared

ortable tents, change to biveuacking in the mud-fortable tents, change to biveuacking in the mud-was a "military necessity" the point of which they failed to see. They would have marched all night and not uttered a word of complaint; but to move only thus far seemed an act of absurdity and trifling imbecility.

The night ended, but it did not end the discounts or tash on to the accomplishment of the great task as, segmed him. Had be been allowed to do so, we should seritainly have had a balance in our favor so far as raise are concerned, notwithstanding the expedition of Van Hoorm and the destruction of Holly Springs, even if we did then came the concerned the mude of the soldiers. The rain still poured, the wind and then came the core to resume the march. Will I describe the marchy Four miles more of road was passed. The column would strategy and then ball thirty. An artillery train had got stuck in the mud, or not paralyze the robel army of Virginia and place victory an ambulance stalled, and it only remained to wait, knee deep in mid, in the rain till the last dry thread of every undershirt was wet with the permetting fluid, before any headway could be made. Expletives against Halleck, strategic movements and Burnside were more frequent and forcible than elecant.

We are encamped in woods to-night, having reached our canning ground about two P. M. Scores of trees—rait iences are a played out institution hereabout—have been cut down, and brilliant camp fires light up the gloom and give it an air alike of picturesque beauty and comfort, notwithstanding the untowardness of the elements. All the houses in the vicinity have been appropriated as headquarters by the commanding generals. sp. But Stuart, with a handful of re was advancing upon Washington, and no effort must be spared to avert the downfall of the federal capital orthwith an order reaches General Averill to abandon his expedition and pursue the abiquitous Stuart, and our tavalry turn their faces towards Warrenton, which place they reach just in time to witness the departure of the our cavalry picket the vicinity of Warrenton until cold

drive them back to camp, and the expedition finally retraces its steps, wearfed and disappointed, with the certainty that success is barred to any other similar enterprise by the wariness of the enemy, who, havin earned of the affair, had disposed his forces in such a meanner as to protect the lines of communication intended to be destroyed. At an early date of the present month here were indications of another advance upon the seemy, and simultaneously with their appearance the rebels commenced strengthening their position. Additional batteries were creeted along the heights back of Fredericksburg. Infantry breastworks were thrown up upon every ridge and knoll, and the streets

the left. Not only were the inhabitants of Falmouth fully

atlons, and their pickets daily shouted across the river

their derision at our plans. Indeed, it would have been strange had it been otherwise. Flags of truce were cross-

go their way in peace to the rebel leaders with their

budget of news, and the pickets on both sides of the river raternized as familiarly as though both parties were only

guarding the same interest. Our sentries visited the rebels, and hob-nobbed with them over corn whiskey

while they returned the compliment and excertly consumed Uncle Sam's beef and coffee this side. As they grew familiar

they became communicative, and while we only learned that I.ce was resting quietly in his camps awaiting our

advance, they were being accurately informed concerning our numbers, the position of the several corps and the probable route of the anticipated advance. Meanwhile

Seneral Burnside, careworn and anxious, put forth every

effort to insure success. The utmost secresy was en

army was at length set in motion. Sunday night the artifery started, and on Monday every road leading to the fords above Farmonth was thronged with cannon, pontoons, beggage wegons, ambulances and infantry. Menday night the storm which had been so long threat-

ening burst in ad its fury, and continued until Wednesday night, with the wind blowing flercely from the northeast.

Flequentoons were to have been at the fords on Monday night. A few reached the heights along the river yester-

day, and the remainder are strown along the road, axle drep in mod, instrovable by my number of horses that

can be attached to them. Having found that the enemy was apprised of our movement, and was fortifying the op-posite side of the river, it became necessary to wait until

our troops could be concentrated at the fords before we made any attempt to cross; and while we tooled through

of the city barriended with stones and earth, while the whole plain above the town was filled with rifle pits. While no cine could be obtained by most of our officers to the plan or the movement, the secessionists within our lines talked openly and with before the troops left their camps told our own men that we would move up the river and attack the enemy upon

gloomy enough. The roads are filled with stalled wagons. To night the rations brought along will give out, and from the state of the reads it will certainly take another day before supplies can reach. Meantime the boys are in as good spirits as under the circumstances could possibly be expected.

Last night the wind blew down a tree in the camp of the Fourth Michigan regiment, seriously injuring private oram, Company C, and badly injuring private Fuller of the same company. It is not thought that the former can survive.

The exposure and privations the men have already gone through with begin to tell on their health. Many who started well are now on the sick list, and continuence of rain and sleeping on the wet ground will add to the list. It is a d'accuraging reflection to every one that, having allowed so many weeks of pleasant weather to pass without moving, we should have begun the present advance at the outburst of a disagreeable and prolonged storm, which promises to hinder seriously, if not altogether defeat the intended movement.

HRADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Jan. 22, 1863.

The Encompment-The Wind-Accident-Health of the Troops, dc.

It is twelve o'clock M. as I despatch this letter. The

troops remain encamped where they were. The wea-ther is unchanged, and prospects for a further move gloomy enough. The roads are filled with stalled wagons.

THE REBEL NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Battle at Port Hudson Expected—Pre-paration for Resistance. [From the Jackson Mississippian.]

paration for Resistance.
[From the Jackson Mississippian.]
From very significant indications, we think a battle at Port Hudson is imminent. The public are fully aware that the most ample preparation has been made to successfully baffle the approach of the enemy below and it is also well known that the vigilance of the new commander of this department has been unturing since his arrival. We have not be slighter fours but that on attack on Port Hudson will result in another Victolium distact for our hatel invaders. The Mississipp at Baten Rouge has been covered with their war fleet and transports for the last three weeks, under the orders of Banks, and it was expected that that force would co-operate in the late attempt on Vickoberg. For some reason the Yankee fleet below did not get up to time; and we presume the cause of the sadden departure of the attacking forces at Vickoberg was to await the co-operation of their forces below. We think it would be a safe thing to bet that they will imiss the connection.

General Johnston Forgiving Rebel De-serters if They Return to Duty. From the Jackson Mississippian.] IMPONTANE MULITARY ORDER. General Johnston has, by a general order, so modified a General Johnston has, by a general order, so modified a previous order issued from headquarters, in relation to unanthorized absenteces belonging to the departments of Tennessee, Alabams, Mississippi and Louisians, as to grant them a full perfout, provided they return to their proper community by the 20th and. This is a highly communicate act of feniency in General Johnston, and we hope will be dely appreciated by absenteen, many of when left duty on account of suckness, furloughs having been stopped.

our troops could be concentrated at the fords before we made any attempt to cross and while we tooled through the must too arise the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river the rain tell factor, the must covered the river to the fords to day revealed a terrible condition of affairs. The troops, drembed and chilled by the pittless meritheacter, were hudding in the pines over their amountering fires, while hundreds were straggling book to their self-cause. In the roads, on the ridges, every where the must was almost fathomiess, and even the rayalry bosses at times stuck fact and staggered like trunken men. Beggage wagens, pontouse, artillery and the river tell of the river tell cause the river tell of the tell factor that and the river tell of the tell factor that and the river tell cause the river tell and the river tell of the tell factor that and the river tell of the tell factor the river tell of the tell factor that and the river tell of the tell factor that the river tell of the post of the must be read that the river tell of the post of the must be read that the river tell of the post of the must be read to command the street of the post of the must be read to command the tell factor that the streeth arms to command the streeth the post of the must be read to command the streeth the streeth the streeth the river to command the the post of the factor of the post of the factor of the must The Military Governors of Memphis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

lied of exhaustion or at the hands of brutal teamstern

be strewed the route, and capsired loads of forage and 'ations were mixed up with the "sacred soil" in a style bot calculated to encourage the financial economists of the nation. Eight rifled cannon, which were usually jerked about by six horses, stuck fast, in spite of

jerked about by six horses, study hart, in spite of the struggles of twelve, and hundreds of men were kept busy, up to their knees in mud and water tugging at the wheels. Several thousand men have been engaged to-day jouriding cordurey reads, and are rapid-

tion. To-night there is a prospect of its clearing off,

less extricate them from their difficulties in due season, and ere this reaches you we shall probably be situated

under entirely different circumstances. The scattered troops are being gathered in to their respective com-

mands, and with the prospect of fair weather the army is already recovering from its degree of demoralization incident to such exposure and disheartening experience. The robots are busily at work up the river erecting

carthworks, planting guns and preparing for our advance. They are and have been for some time accurately posted concerning our plans; but at the same time we feel confident of success, and shall arrivally amail another

opportunity to record a national victory. The river i

ties to be overcome, the movement may be abandoped. None know here, however, what a day may bring forth, and no one would be surprised about our artillery open

at any time.

To-night the troops are encamped with a considerable degree of comfort, and all feel encouraged at the prospect of a bright day to-morrow. Should the struggle come soon our cause will not suffer in their hands, and we may ere long date our communications much nearer the heart of rebeldom. May fortune favor us, and our

future military career be even more brilliant than in the days of Roanoke and Pea Ridge, Forts Henry and Donelson.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA , Jan. 20, 1863.

nerve—The Weather and the Health of the Troops Desperate Energy of the Robels, &c., &c. movement of the grand Army of the Potomac,

which I informed you, has commenced, and the ball will robably open to-morrow. That there was a movement aticipated every one was aware, but the first official

promulgation of an order from General Burnaide. [Pub

ception of the cavalry and the pickets. The troops the

nours after our forces and left. They are expected to ac as a reserve.

An attempt will probably be made to night to throw bridges across the river, and if successful, we shall once more be under the guns of the enemy? At what par-ticular point the attack will be made would be improper

to state.

The weather is very cold, and the suffering of the soldiers will be intense; but they keep up good courage, and will give a good account of themselves in the coming battle. If successful, they will all be satisfied and be wishing to endure anything; but if again compelled to retire, the result may be different.

The enomy are evidently well posted in our movements and intentions, and have been to work with desperate carnestness for the past few days in throwing up new fortifications, rifle pits, &c., at the points where they expect us to cross, and will doubtless do everything in their power to prevent it and to gain as much time as possible; but we shall "see-what we shall see," and they may find themselves outwitted.

IN CAMP, NEAR UNITED STATES FORD, 1 ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, Jan. 21, 1863.

-Another March-Second Bivouac, de.

The movement in the left grand division comm

at any time.

NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, JANUARY /25, 1863.

ETTER WICH SECRETARY CHASE ON THE VINANCES In the Hense yesterday Mr. Hooper introdu ollowing letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the

Chase are contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Hooper.—

Transcusy Department, Dec. 23, 1862.

Sim—In compliance with the request of the Committee of Ways and Means, I transsust a bill embracing my views as to the manner of providing the ways and means for carrying on the government for the current and next sized year. The committee will observe that the pravision in respect to loans is very general. Under it the Secretary will have power to borrow measy in any of the ordinary forms, or, if exigencies require, to make additional issues of United States notes. I shall certainly prefer a much more limited authority. Indeed, it would be highly gratifying to me if the committee would determine not only in what modes the whole amount shall be obtained, but what proportion of the aggregate shall be obtained in each mode. I feel anyself constrained to commend to the most favorable consideration of the committee the sections of the bill providing for the e-ganization of banking associations. I lay no stress upon details, but I cannot express too strongly my sense of the importance of the measure too strongly my sense of the importance of the measure too strongly my sense of the importance of the measure too strongly my sense of the importance of the measure too strongly my sense of the importance of the measure too strongly my sense of the importance of the measure. With great respect, yours, id.

S. P. i HASE, Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Transcess Sravess. Chairmen of Committee of Ways and Heads, House of Representatives.

PRELING OF THE BEPT BLICARS IN REGARD TO GREET LEV'S PEACE EDITORIALS. It is but truth to say that very many republicans here of high and low degree, are deeply discouraged by the

of night and two degree, and neeply amountaged by the Tribune's late articles about the grave that yawns for the republic, and the proposition to get peace upon the best terms that can be had, if the rebellion be not crushed out in the next three months. They ask, how are the ne-groen to be made available for military purposes, if the Tribune's statement be true that both the soldiers and the Northern people are treating them with brutal cruelty? Already very prominent republicans in Congress are saying that the democrats will have to extricate th country from its present complicated difficulties. How this is to be done, under existing circumstances, prac-

EFFORTS OF THE RADICALS TO GET MR. SEWARD OUT

Ben. Wade and other radicals to-day. The great remedy proposed by this junta is to get Mr. Seward out of the Cabinet. Among them Mr. Stanton has some staunch adherents. Thoroughgoing abolitionists must be put at the head of the armies.

and at Willard's. They are as rabid as possible about Lincoln's indecision and variableness, and swear loud and deep about Seward's want of fealty to aboutionism Vendell Phillips is said to be again here.

ENERAL HITCHCOCK'S LETTER RELATIVE TO GENE-BAL MICLELLAN. General Hitchcock's gratuitous attack upon General dent leads many people to assume that a court martia;

The authority for stating that General Hunter will on the mainland, and expeditions to the interior need ne-be embarkssed by embarking and debarking, as do expeditions from Hilton Head. Two or three gunboats can command the channels about the Sea Islands.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL FRENCH has been promoted to be Major General of Volunteers. MILITARY NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The order to strike tents came at length. Each divi-sion and regiment of the Fifth corps looked for it, and were in readinces to obey it. At twelve M tents were struck with the usual scenes of hilarity, noise and bon.

Silar Casey, to date from May 31, 1862; Chas, S. Hamilton, date frum September, 19, 1862; Beajamin M. Prentiss, John F. Reynolds, Oliver O. Howard, Daniel E. Sickies, Daniel Buterfield, Winfield S. Hancock, George Sykes, William H. French, Jas. S. Negley, John M. Schoeld, John M. Palmer, Napoleon J. T. Dana, Hirsm G. Berry, James G. Blunt, Napoleon B. Buford, Carl Echurz, Francis J. Herron, Joseph J. Reynolds—the last eighteen to rank from November 29, 1862.

generals, to rank from Novamber 29, 1862:—

John V Dubois, Thomas H. Neill, Thomas W. Sweny, Charles R. Woods, William W. Lower, John S. Mason, David McM. Gregg, Alfred T. H. Torbet, William H. Lytle, Gilman Marston, Michael K. Lawler, N. H. Williams, Haibert E. Paine, Lysander Cutler, Joseph Knipe, E. W. Hinks, James R. Barnes, Cvars Bussey, Alexander Schemmellingt, Edwards. Lysander Cutler, Jo. eph Knipe, E. W. Hinks, James R. Barnes, Cyrus Bussey, Alexander Schemmellinnig, Edward Harland, Charles K. Graham, W. Krzyzanowski, John Beatty, John M. Harlan, Hugh B. Reed, Bonjamin C. Grier, James Gayin, Joha B. Sanborn, F. D. Ealdwin, John Logan, Frank S. Nickerson, Edward H. Hobson, William Harrow, Thomas G. Alien, Roy Stone, Thomas H. Ruger, Benjamin F. Smith, John Coburn, John W. Fuller, Albert S. Lee, Thomas A. Rowley, Adon Guitar, J. M. Chivington, George P. McGinniss, John F. Hartrauft, C. C. Marsh, William Birney, Charles C. Dodge, J. F. Fisher, T. E. G. Ransom, M. M. Crocker, William W. Orme.

The following are also nominated to be brigadier gene

The following are also nominated to be brigadier generals, to rank from November 29, 1862:— Lieutenant Colonel Elias S. Dennis, Major Israel Vo. Captain Thos. G. Pitcher, Stephen G. Champlin, J. Leggett, R. P. Buckland, J. H. Mover, J. P. Ç. Sha William H. French, David M. Dunn, Hector Tyndale.

The following are promoted to be major generals of volunteers, to rank from May 5, 1862, the date of the ttle of Williamsburg, instead of July 4, 1862, the dat of their present rank :-

of their present rack:—
Major General E. V. Sumner, Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Major General Joseph Hooker.
To be assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain:—Captain Orson O. Potter, Sergeant L. H. Helabird, James Pratt, John S. Davis, Jr., Danjel D. T. Gordon, L. W. Hoskins, J. W. Taylor, Jonathan E. McKusick, J. J. Thornton, A. J. Van Vorhes, First Lieutenant Wm. B. Hughes, First Lieutenant Francis J. Crilly, First Lieutenant vutuus G. Robinson.

Hockins, J. W. Taylor, Jonathan E. McKusick, J. J., Thornton, A. J. Van Vornes, First Lieutenant Wm. B. Hughes, First Lieutenant Francis J. Crilly, First Lieutenant Adjutant General, to be assistant Adjutant General to be assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from December 31, 1962, vice Gareshe, killed in hattle.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals with the rank of Major.—First Lieutenant Joseph S. Fullerton, Lieutenant William P. McHowells, Captain James A. Berdie.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals with the rank of Captain Captain John Green, Captain William H. Abel, Lieutenant Alexander H. Davis, First Eleutenant F. W. Taggard, Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, Lieutenant F. W. Taggard, Lieutenant H. W. Allow, First Lieutenant George Chendenin, Jr., Second Lieutenant John Speed, First Lieutenant Alexander A. Rice, First Lieutenant George Lee, Lieutenant Flelps Paine, Lieutenant Robert P. McKnight, Jefferson L. Dugger, First Lieutenant Glorge Lee, Lieutenant Phelps Paine, Lieutenant Robert P. McKnight, Jefferson L. Dugger, First Lieutenant Glorge Lee, Lieutenant Phelps Paine, Lieutenant Robert P. McKnight, Jefferson L. Dugger, First Lieutenant Glorge Lee, Lieutenant H. McAllister, L. B. Ball.

Paymaster in Regular Army—Captain William a Marfey, Commissary of Subsistence.

THE WATER PLOWING THROUGH THE MISSISSIP PI CANAL OPPOSITE VICKSSURG. Information has been received here that the rise in the Mississippi river has set the water flowing through canal cut last summer during low water, opposite Victs, burg. If the rise continues to the extent anticipated, it will change the current of the river and leave Vicksburg and its defences too far inland to interfere with naviga tion. THE PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The reception at the executive mansion to-day by the President and 'Mrs. Lincoln was unusually well attended. The parlors were througed with visitors, representing not only nearly all the loyal states, but a great many foreign ountries.

ART'S STAFF.

It is said that the two rebel ceptain's belonging to Stuart's staff, who were arrested a few days ago, in citizens' dress, in the neighborhood of Dumfries, are to be tried and executed as spice. There is positive evidence that they mingled amongst our troops, in citizens' dress, previous to the re-cent raid by Stuart at that point, and furnished him the information of the defenceless condition of Dumfries, and piloted him there, and that they have since reappeared in citizens' dress in the same neighborhood. Upon the in regard to the numbers and positions of the Union

troops.

BILLS POR THE ADMISSION OF UTAH AS A STATE AND SHOSHONE AS A TERRITORY. The House Committee on Territories is prepared to report a bill for the admission of Utah as a State, pro-

viding in it for the abolition of polygamy.

A bill for the erection of the Ferritory of Sheshone will be reported, including a portion of Oregon and all of Ne and that part of Dacotah south of the forty sixth parade

A bill was introduced in the Senate to day by Mr. Trembull, providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall arrange a mode of selecting jurors in district

It is stated that the government has its eye upon officers who express indignation for the cushiering of General Porter. It was stated a few days since by intimute

friends of General Porter that he er sected to be acquitted, and he would then Psign. THE ALASCEN PRAUDS, IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S

the Judge Advocate General has taken preliminary steps for a full lowestgation of the alleged frauds connected with the Quartermanter's Department at Philadelphia. The testimony, in part, has already been procured. The transactions resite to tents, cape, clothing and other supplies; shoddy entering largely, it is said, into the contracts. The reportstates that the frauds at large figures in the aggregate several millions.

THE NORPOLK NAVY YARD. It is known here that there is no intention to struct the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE PROPOSED LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD. It was supposed that the proposition to build a navy yard on a large scale as Philadelphia would find favor is Congress; but in the Senate to-day it failed.

General Came: on is being feled here, notwithst verdant enough to suppose that he may be re yield his appointment of Minister to Russia.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Wnsew, (rep.) of Mass., p esented the me

of other in the army and navy.

pistrict or (CLUMBIA CRUMBIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (Opp.) of Ill., offered a joint resolution supplementary to the act to provide for the imprisonment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia.

the courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary

BRUSTER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA Mr. GRIMES. (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Column

Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., called up the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island unless Congress shall further direct. It was discussed at some length by Mesers. Cowan, Fosters and Geness. The resolution was adopted by yeas 21, mays 18.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION MIL.

Mr. Freestres, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Fissance, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

OUTSIGNED OF TAXES IN BOUTH CARDINA.

Mr. DOCUTTES, (rep.) of Wis., Unffired a reselution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Schate cany information he may have received from the commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States and distants.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mess., called up the bill provid-ing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster General

borers.

Mr. Pesskork offered an amendment, as a new section, provided that in settling the accounts of officer for clothing or supplies, the affidivits of an officer may be received to show the less of vouchers and papers tending to show the tany apparent deficiency was occasioned by an unavoltable accident or loss in actual service, and such

Mr. Francisco insisting upon it, his amendment was

withdraws.

Mr. Ruck, (opp.) of Minn., renewed the amendment was
Mr. Ruck, (opp.) of Minn., renewed the amendment.
Mr. Thursterlar amendment to the amendment was rejected, by yeas 17, mays 18
On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, the amendment was amended so as to restrict its provisions to the
commanding discret of a company.

The amendment, as amended, was then adopted, by
yeas 21, mays 17, and the bill was passed.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill to establish the guage of the Pacific Hailroad and its branches.

Referred to a select committee.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The Fitz John Porter Court Martial.

(From the Washington Star, January 23.)

The public should receive the statement of the radical papers, that the Court Martial who tried Major General Fitz John Porter were unantmous for his conviction, for what it is worth—for no more.

Under the Sixty-shoth Article of War, any member of a Court Martial, including the Judge Advocate, who divulges the vote of any member upon any of the charges on which an accused person may have been tried, even to the President of the United States, commits palpable and dagrant perjury, and is punishable for that crime, of course. So it is impossible that any one but the Court and Judge Advocate Hell can know how the individual members of the Court voted in this case; as, if a bare majority of one voted for a conviction, the record presented to the President simply state: that the Court found him guilty, without stating by what vote.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Captures of Rebel Vesselb-Execution of an Army Teamster for the Murder of a Negro, &c., &c. FORTURES MONROR, Jac. 23, 1863.

FORTURES MONROR, Jan. 23, 1863.

Commodore Morris captured one schooner and two
wloops, last night, at the mouth of the Carrituck creek,
nicir the James river.

The schooner's cargo was purchased in Norfolk, and the
bills amounted to five thousand nine hundred dollars, and
consisted of gum shellac, quinine, boots, shoes and a gen-

eral amortment.

Frederick Letz, a German, was hung at one o'clock te.

Frederick Letz, a German, was hung at one o'clock to, day, at Fort Wool, on the Rip Rape, in conformity with the decision of the court martial recently held at Fortress Monroe, and the approval of the President.

Letz formerly lived in Baltimore, but had been employed as teamsier in the army white on the Peninsula. He shot a negro about three months ago, in the town of Hampton, Va., with whom he had had some controversy. Rev. Mr. Kerfoot, chaplain of the Third New York regions. ment, was his spiritual adviser, and attended him to his last of time. The solemn scene passed off quietly and in perfect order.

The steamboat John A. Warner, Captain Cone, arrived here this afternoon from Washington, loaded with army

THE NAVY.

JUNIATA-Nine; screw steamer-which has failed at

JUNIATA—Nine; series steamer—which has failed at Philadelphia, is to be examined by a board of engineers, that the cause of her inferiority may be ascertained.

Texamanna—two, iron-clad—now building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is progressing with much rapidity. During the week twenty-three ribs have been erected, besides a number of other improvements in and around her. The ribs will all be connected and form a solid, compact frame, exclusive of the planking, she being constructed on a plan different from other vessels, and constructed on a plan different from other vessels and constructed on a plan different from other vessels and constructed on a plan different from other vessels and constructed on a plan different from other vessels and constructed on the planking, who being constructed on a plan different from other vessels and constructed on the planking of structed on a plan different from other vessels, and even guns, but they will be large pieces of ordnance. The building of this vessel will necessarily be slow, on account of her answed condition to the weather. She will not be ready for launching before late in the spring.

FUNDAMES —Two officers were buried in Philadelphia on

Friday. One of them, Foxhall Parker Smith, was interred from the residence of Rev. Dr. Ducachet, No. 1,106 Girard street. Midshipman Smith was a grandson of the late Commodore Foxhail A. Parker. He died at the United States Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., on Monday last. The funeral of the other, Lewis E. Regers, Master's Mate of the United States ship Saratoga, took place from his father's residence in Greenwich street. The funeral was attended by an escort and a guard of honor from the

OBITTARY.

Mr. Grant Therburn, an old twidens of this city, and one of the most remarkable won of his time, expired in the city of New Haven sed. Wednesday morning, in the nisetieth year of his sign. Few men's lives have been marked by so many fregular occurrences. He arrived in this city when it whe still in its infancy, grew up with it, and became in one shape or another dentified with nearly all the remarkable events that transpired in this locality since the War of Independence. For a great number of years he carried on the seeds business in the lower part of the city, and many of the old inhabitants must years he carried on the seeds business in the lower part of the city, and many of the old inhabitants must remember well the familiar figure of Grant Thorburn, with his awkward gait but sharp eye, one of the oddest en and yet one of the eleverest associated with the istory of the city. Grant was a morry, good natured, mevolent being, with a heart to feel for the suffering his fellow men and yet with the shrowdness and tac of the man of business. Besides carrying on the profession of a florist and seedsman, that was extensively afflicted with the caccethes scribent. He was exceedingly and of scribbling, and to his inspired moments ge some good things, which are still carefully treasured up by his descendant. He wrote sketches for several of the New York papers, amongst others, the HERALD, "Laurie Todd," which was received with great favor in England, and was republished by the Harper's in this city about 1830. From that time Thorburn assumed the some de plume of "Laurie Tedd," under which title be wrote most of his sketches.

Insumoch as his career presents so many incidents of

striking interest, a brief sketch of his life at this time oust prove interesting.

Grant Thorburn was born in Dalkeith, near the city o.

hamble but honest and industrious parents, his father of his nativity. The impretending cottage in which young Thorburn first saw the light of day stood within two miles f Davie Dean's farm, and w'thin three of the Laird of Dumbiedike's massion, both of which are celebrated in scott's famous novel of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." The early life of our subject was not calculated to develop genius or to foster the ambitious fancies which cilid-hood is so apt to indulge in. His father was a strict Presbyterian, devoted to religion and unilmaking, and though a very well meaning and well doing math otherwise, was not at all suited for the task of rearing up children. To add to his mis'ortunes, his mother diel son to the tender mercies of a careless nurse, under who so negligence young Thorbarn grew up in a dwarfish condition-s weakly, delicate child, without proper clothing or neurishment. But this state of neglect, which would have proved the utter ruleation, mentally and physically, brightnes, and enabled him to gain an insight into the have found difficult to accomplish. If his decrepit limbs he saw other children enjoying, they caused him, says Galt, his biographer, "to sit on the stool of observation, and to read with thoughtfulness the daily page of original remark upon one occasion that if he (young

never heard that giants were remarkable for sage standing. In "Laurie Todd," which, however, it amounts be mentioned, is generally considered a mere fiction, many curious incidents are related of young Laurie, or Thorburn, while he was still in early childhood. The following extract will serve as an

Children of a larger growth (thinking I had lost my eyes and my eers as well as my feet) played "such fantastic tricks before high has wen as made the angels weep." People are apt to forget that children can see and reason before they can speak. Suffice it to say that, long before I knew my A, B, C, I had learned the whôle mystary of "uipping and scarting"—Scotch folia woonge—(Anglais: pinching and scratching)—a Scotch mode of courting.

extraordinary subrequet of "Luck a'-Things," This half magician and half beggar had a contempt for ordinary cise, which had such a good effect that Therburn soon

"castor oil for an obstacle in the stomach," she prescribed for the little patient plouty of fresh air and exercise, which had such a good effect that Theburn soon gained strength and spirit, and was able in a short time to walk and run with tolerable activity. The zeal of emulation thereupon began to animate him, and it became his study in every undertaking to surpass his comrades, which he generally succeeded in doing. He applied himself with earnoatness to his father's business of nail making, and soon made himself so expert that none of his fellow workmen could approach him. It is said of him that is one day he manufactured with his own hands three thousand two hundred and frostly-two saids between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and nine o'clock in the evening.

In the year '82 he became mixed up with some political excitement concerning Parliamentary reform, and as usual, shot far ahead of his co-conspirators in audacity. The consequence was that he, with seventeen of his coharades, was arrested by an order from Edinburg and summoned to appear before the Lords to answer the charge of high trensan. The account of that famous trial is described by Gait in humorous language. According to that biographer the contemptible appearance of the patriots occasioned the merriments of their consultymen instead of evoking sympathy; and so humbled were they by such base ingratitude that when they were brought borero the Sheriff of Edinburg they were unable to utter a syllable of the grand securities were astounded at the appearance of the prisoners, and one haite in particular—'a small ref faced wash with a rotund holly"—when he beard Thorbura and his companiess charged with "imagining and compassing the death of the King," is reported to have delivered the following criginal opinion:—

"My Lord Advocate," said be, "it's no possible; it's no in the power of nature, my lord, that such poor walf-should be guilty of anything like that. That they might have dream to reforming the gween more than and one to have a su

S Dutch street (now Colgate's factory), and the room which he stretched himself, he says, " was alive wit feas, files, bugs and mosquitos." He sought employme as a nailor and found it, and shortly after made his fir experiment to love. This inamorata he describ as "tail, straight ao an arrow, and waith with a slow and measured step, like a sentinel before the strength of the stre his father's residence in Greenwich street. The funeral was attended by an eacort and a guard of honor from the Marine Corps and sice a party of his sailor shipmates from the Saratoga. The deceased had been in the service of the United States for a period of sixteen years, having entered it when he was only nine years of age. He was greatly esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. The Marine Guard performed the military nonors ever the grave in a creditable manner.

This is count Tax at the Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last regular pay day at the Hrooklyn Navy Yann.—The last very day to the city, and a sarry all the military have a finite of the pair of Navanna and Laberty at reason and prospering splendidly in business the meanwhile. But at this period the vellow lever fell upon the city, and prospering splendidly in business the meanwhile. But at this period the vellow lever fell upon the city, and prospering splendidly in business the meanwhile. But at this period the vellow lever fell upon the city, and prospering splendidly in business the meanwhile. But at this period the vellow lever fell upon the city, and prospering splendidly in business the meanwhile.

The brown the first was a deducted

but die not serve long in this capacity, when he raised funds, started in business again, prospered and went on a visit to Scotland to see his people.

After returning to this country Thorburn purchased the Quakers' meeting house in Liberty street, where he carried on the seeds business on the most sectionsive scale, and amassed a snug fortune. He was always found of the Society of strange people, and made it a point to see any remarkable person that came in his way. It thus happened that he came in contact with several of the men whose names have borne a compicuous part in the history of the last half century. With Tom Paine he was intimate, particularly it the time when that eccentric phil sopher was in adversity, brought on by his own intemperate habits and unpopular writings.

that eccentric phil sopher was in adversity, brought of by his own intemperate habits and unpopular writing He thus describes his first interview with the author of the "Rights of Min!"—

I was ushered into a spacious room where the table was set for breakfast—a gentleman at the table writing, another reading the paper. At the further end of the room a long, lank, coarse leakingure stood, with his back to the fire. From the remsemblance to portraits had seen in his "Rights of Man" I knew it was I ame. While I followed the waited pressuring I aime was alone. I was preparing an exercisity to introduce myself to a plain republicanalone; but whe I thus found my self in company with the great writer "Common Sense," for a moment I was at a stand. Say I, "gentlemen, is Mr Paine in this room?" He stopped is wards me and arswered, "My mame is Paine "I bell out my hand and while I held his, says I, "Mr. Pane and you, gentlemen, will please excuse my abrupt entry.

"Common Sense." for a moment it was at a stand. Says I, "gentlemen, is Mr Paine in this recent." He steeped towards me and attawered, "My mame is Paine." I held out my hand and while I held his, says I, "Mr. Paine, and you gentlemen, will please excuse my abrupt entry. I came out of mere curi sity to see the man whose writings have made so much noise in the world." Paine answered, "I am very gi d your corlosity is so easily satisfied." Says I, "good morning, gentlemen," walked out and shut the door behind me. I heard them alt harst out into a loud laugh. Thinks I they may may that win. I have seen Paine, and, all things considered, have made a good retreat."

We tuight lay before our readers majuerous Tries instances of Indroural security in an authority of the material of the metal and season in the world of the metal control of the metal and season in the same have aiready given will prove smilicrat. He continued in binsiess here until abut some twenty your song, when he retired in fayor of his son, and sengish the components of the metal of the season of the popular sketches for the papers, and he employed his time very profitably also in giving advice and essisfance to per an afreed his mative land it need of it. His disposition has benevofent, and he never would reture aid to those realy in want of it. Indeed, his charitable tendencies let him so far that he injured himself; and, though at one time yeary comfortably off in the word, he managed to disyweet of his fortune pretty largely in this manner.

Alter retiring from business he went to reside in Astoria, and subsequently (for the last eight-years or more), changed his residence to New Havee, Connecteout. In mind and body he was remarkably vigorous, up almost to the very hour of his death. He was never really sick for the last eight of his death, and the new of the sale of sawing weak of his care of his feeth may be said to have died literally of old ago.

The only avent of interest connected with his career lately was his nearoom to induge in the occu

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The Scaboard Fortifications-Seneral Wool's Headquarters.

Brigadier General Harvey Brown has recently been is specifing the fortifications in course of erection on State Island. The works are being put in a defensive condition as rapidly as possible, and in the course of a short time the defences of our harbor will be strong eno uccessfully any force which may attempt the passage.
General Wool expects soon to be able to leave for Bos

ton, for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications fending the "Hub of the Universe." The General has had his headquarters during the last-few weeks at the St. Nicholas Hotel; but from the follow-ing General Order our readers will perceive that he has

scured a more central location for his permanent head.

Headquarters, Department or III.

New York City, Jan. 22, 1863.

The headquarters of the department are located at No.
4 bleecker street, in this city.
All official communications will be directed to the actual parameters of the street, at the above address.

GENERAL WOOL AND THE STATE FORCES. General Wool, under special authority of the general overnment, issued orders on Wednesday last to the regi mental commanders of the whole of the New York State Milita to report to him each their individual strength im-men, arms, &c. The Second division reported in dud-form, but under protest from General Hall. A portice of the First division positively refused to report, on the ground that Governor Saymour was only legal con-mander of the State forces.

GENERAL WOOL'S DEPARTURE FOR THE STATE General Wool left the Sti Nicholas Hotel for Albany by
the three o'clock train yesterday afternoos, to have an
interview with Govarnor Seymour in reference to the
seaboard fortifications of this State. He expects to return to this city on Tuesday next, when, should the
weather permit, he will personally inspect all the fortifiacations in the vicinity of this city. Another of the objects General Wool has in view during his visit to the
State Capital is to make arrangements by which therershall be no designeement between the State military
authorities and himself in any steps he may think necessary to take in carrying out the objects the general
government had in view when the department was put
under his control.

An invitation to a dinner to be given on Thursday next,
at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has been tendered to Major
General Wool and staff, by Colonel Roome and other
officers of the Thirty-seventh regiment New York States
Militia.

Fire at Buffale.

BUTFALO, Jan. 24, 1863. A fire this morning destroyed a portion of the City Hall, including the Council chamber. The books and paperts were saved. The amount of the loss is not yet accer-

Ship Young Sam, of Portland, from Liverpool, 30 days, -Ship Ellen Austin. By pilot bose Washington, No. 4.

AT DAWLEYS.—BUSINESS CARDS \$1 A 1,600, BILL-Books, newspapers, jamphlets, establishes, posters, and kinder priesting equally low. Paper pirchased by our the great free New Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Constructions of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Construction of the Steam Printing Establishment, corner Bessde and Construction of the Steam Printing Establishment (Construction of the Steam

Branderth s Pills.

Branderth s Pills.

Expel the principle of disease.

EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE.

Dr. Thomas R. Hazard, of Pertamouth, R. L. says: "Thata-twenty seven years' apparence with this modifient confirmed his belief that in very lew cases accould the physician a securiors to required if Branderia's Pills were promptly used in the sarry stages of disease."

Mr. Issuit C. Voat, publisher of the Morristown Ranner—says in that paper, in this mouth of January, 1923, over his own signature, that this notice medicine—meaning Branderth's Pills—cured him of Dysoposa and Continences when all other medicines and advice which he had truted had growed allong they used an advice which he had truted had proved allong they used in that a child wonth not complain Nr. D. J. Tenney, the well known jeweler of this cuty "magnified it as piezasant that a child wonth not complain a cured of dispepsia and contremess of samy years' classified.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

whyn all other motilistic had failed.

Mr. Cook, of Bennington, Vermont, also careet of countries and desappeas when he was given up to die in him doctors. Mr. Cook is well known, and distinctly says he lowes his he de Erandent's Pills.

Retrience will be cheeredly given by gentlemen in New York who have been careed of filtermation and every torics of disease by these pills.

In the colds, coughs, dizziness, and integers now to come, when prevaining, no safer or medicine now to come, when the colds, coughs, dizziness, and influents now to come, when the colds, coughs, dizziness, and influents now to come, when the colds, coughs, dizziness.

In the colds, coughs, dizziness, and influents now to come, alton prevaining and the colds, and the colds,

RHEUMATISM. WHO HAS IT! It has been confessedly acknowledged by thousands when have used them, that the Galvano Bleetro Metathe knows are the enty preventative and once, softh by all cruspids and shee dealers. Frice 31, per real \$1.25. Send for dress and shee dealers. METIAN A CO. offee \$29 Breadways.